Miller & Rhoads.

### Remnants of Colored Dress Goods at 50c on the Dollar.

This morning at 9 o'clock we inaugurate a three-days Remnant sale of Colored Woolen Dress Goods at exactly one-half of the original yard price.

The remnants are all marked in plain figures and displayed on centre tables in front of our Dress Goods section. Take your pick of any of them at exactly one-half of the prices marked. In the lot you will find lengths suitable for Separate Skirts, Waists, Children's Dresses, &c.

We mention for example a few, picked at random from the many:

5 1-4 yards Light Gray French Voile, | Remnant Sale price, \$2.63.

3 3-4 yards Navy Blue Mistral, regular price, 75c yard, or \$2.81 for the piece. Remnant Sale price, \$1.42.

5 3-8 yards Brown Prunella, original price, \$1.25 yard, or \$6.72 for the piece. Remnant Sale price, \$3.36.

3 1-2 yards Blue Broadcloth at \$1.00 per original price \$1. per yard, or \$5.25 for the piece. yard, or \$3.50 for the piece. Remnant Sale price,

> 5 1-4 yards Navy Albatross at 50c per yard, \$2.63 for piece. Remnant Sale price,

> 4 1-2 yards Blue Voile, 85c per yard, or \$3.83 for piece. Remnant Sale price, \$1.92.

Miller Rhvads See our advertisement on the Woman's Page this Evening's News Leader.

### LIVE NEWS FROM THE STATE AT LARGE IN SMALL SPACE.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LEXINGTON, VA., Jan. 27.—Mr. William W. Roper, of Princeton, who coached the Virginia Military Institute foot-ball the Virginia Military Institute foot-ball eleven last season, has ocen engaged to cosch the V. M. I. base-ball team this scasen. He will also coach the foot-ball team the coming season. Mr. Roper spent several days in Lexington this week, as the guest of Captain M. B. Corse, resident graduate manager of V. M. I. athletics. He left here for Florida. FETERSBURG, VA.—Zaptain Augustus P., Craddock, of the Petersburg-Norfolk stramer Tourist, will give up his position February 1st to assume charge of the steam tug Malvern Hill, of Petersburg.

tinii February ist to assume charge of this steam tug Malvern Iiili, of Petersbuig.

CHATHAM, VA.—W. A. Babitt, the young man arrested here Monday for naving one hundred and twenty-five gallons of unstamped whiskuy in his wagon, was given a pieliminary trial before United States Commissioner Withers in Danville to-day and bailed in the sum of five hundred dollars to appear at the April term of the United States Court.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.—Mr. J. P. Jones, a student at William and Mary Colliege, is very ill with pneumonia. Mr. Jones's father arrived here yesterday from Accomac county and is with his son.

NFWPORT NEWS. VA.—Former Justice Hoover, of Bloodheid, has been indicated by the grand jury of the Warwick County Court on the charge of embezzing \$110. He will be tried to-morrow. NCHFOLK, VA.—It is understood that the opposition offered the scheme of double-tracking the Bay Shore. Terminal Company to Ocean View by bondholders, alteged to be affiliated with the Norfolk Reliway and Light Company, has been withdrawn, and that the \$110,000 of receivership certificates authorized by the court fo riths improvement will be taken by Baltimore financial institutions.

ROANUKE, VA.—Mr. J. C. Cassell, who has been assistant to the general manager of the Norfolk and Western, was

(From Our Regular Corespondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The rate of wages paid in Germany is, of course, generall known to be lower than that of the laborers in the United States, but it is very doubtful if it is generally known that there is so much difference. United States Consul Harris, Mannheim, Germany, in a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor, presents figures which show that the best paid of the skilled laborers, machinists and blacksmiths employed by a firm engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and traction engines, at Mannheim, received only about 19.99 for a day's work.

gines, at Mannheim, received only about \$1.00 for a day's work.

When the fact that a great portion of the foodstuffs consumed by the workingmen of Germany is imported from the United States is taken into consideration, it is readily seen that the condition of the workingman of the Kalser's realm is not enviable as compared with that of the American workingman, though conditions among the men who have to eat their bread in the sweat of their faces in this country are not

of their faces in this country are not all that could be desired.

all that could be desired.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living, according to Consul Harris, has shown a tendency to increase in the German Empire for the past year or two. He says:

This has shown a tendency to increase and is a matter of grave concern to the manufacturer in this locality, seeing as he does that the burden indirectly falls upon himself. Competition is forcing down the selling price of his wares while the cost of living tends to keep up the rate of wages.

rate of wages,
The matter is recognized as one of

The matter is recognized as one of wide economic importance in this manufacturing center. It is pointed out that the increase in the price of meats, for example, is reducing its consumption among the working classes and in bringing the nation face to face with the question of the proper nourishment of these classes. It is noted that in 1501 22,652 tons of hog and other casings were imported into the Empire for use in the manufacture of sausages, indicating to what extent the working classes especially are dependent upon the cheaper meat products. Special stress is placed on the injury to the working classes resulting from the forced reduction in the use of pork.

KILLI, MORE HORSES.

An analysis of consumption statistics

LOW WAGES PAID IN

DOMAIN OF EMPEROR

Skilled Laborers, Machinists and Blacksmiths Receive

Much Less Compensation than Same Class of

People in this Country. Cost of Living Shows Tendency to Increase.

WINCHESTER, VA.—Winchester Lodge of E'ks is holding a magnificent bazaar. It is expected that at least \$2.000 will be required, which will be used as a nucleus for a fund with which to creet a home.

NURFOLK, VA.—The Old Dominion steemers Hampion and Ocracoke have been floated from where they grounded in James River Monday. The Hampion, on her way to Smithfiled, struck a mid brink and the Ocracoke, sent to pull her out grounded on the way. Neither boat was injured.

Fig. Drickersburg, VA.—An immense amount of wood cutting is being done throughout this section. It is said that five thousand cords of wood are shipped from Coal Landing, in Stafford county, every year, Together with rallroad ties, cedar posts and other tumber, the shipmin his from that point annually represent about \$45,000.

TAZEWELL, VA.—The Tazewell county have Tuesday adopted resolutions regarding the retirement from office of Judge J. H. Stuart, of the County, Court, H. C. Alutrson was chosen chairman and A. S. tugsinottam secretary. A number of touching speeches were made by a number of lawyers who have been practitioners before Judge Stuart for the past twilve years.

NORFOLIK, VA.—A slight fire occurred at the Hotel Neddo this mornig, Only sight damage was done.

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In Occurrence the miners would go into the return of the miners would go into the return of the miners would go into the control of the miners would go into the return of the miners would go into the control of the miners would go into the control of the miners would go into the control of the control WINCHESTER, VA.—Winchester Lodge of Elks is holding a magnificent bazaar.

average about 10 per cent. It is believed that the reduction will be accepted with-out trouble. PETERSBURG, VA.-Berry Briggs, a well digger, was instantly killed in Sus-

and an increase of the relative amount of the cheaper priced meats used. Thus, for example, the number of horses slaughtered for food in the city was 401 in 1900, while in 1902 the number was 554.

During a strike in the month of Au-

These figures do not include boys, ap-

prentices, or foremen. Of the 121 black-sniths employed at the plant at the second pay day in June, 45 men were reported as receiving from 3 to 4 marks (71.4 to 55.2 cents), 38 men from 4 to 5

marks (%.2 cents to \$1.19), 26 men from 5 to 6 marks (\$1.19 to \$1.43), and 12 mer

from 6 to 7 marks (\$1.43 to \$1.64) per

from 6 to 7 marks (\$1.43 to \$1.64) per day.

The wages paid by the wood-pulp and paper mill of this city, one of the largest and best-managed concerns of its kind in Germany, employing more than 1,700 workmen, the larger part of whom would be classed as unskilled, were as follows: In 1887, 57 cents per day; in 1992, 75 cents per day. The skilled or partly skilled workmen received in 1889 an average of 78 1-2 cents per day and in 1992 \$1.02 per day.

PERJURY CHARGE

(By Associated Press.)

HOUSTON, TEX., Jan. 27.—Charles F.

IS WANTED ON

when suddenly the earth caved in on him, crushing him to death.

CLIFTON FORGE, VA.—Mrs. J. S.
Bryant died at her home, near this place, Monday, under conditions pointing to arsenicel poisoning as, the cause of her death. An inquest was held over her remains. The evidence tended to show that she had been indulging freely in liquor, and that her death may have been, due to poisonous adulterations of the same.

ROANOKE, VA.—President L. E. Johnson, of the Norfolk and Western, has formuly tendered to the public buildings committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who are seeking a location for the United States Court building, a pist of ground actairably located, and absolutely free of charge. It is adjoining the spot where all Johnson states the Norfolk And Western contemplates erectling a handsome new passenger depot, and has three siteet fronts.

FETERSBURG, VA.—Charles Wyche,

Street fronts.

I'FTERSBURG, VA.—Charles Wyche three years old, was shot and instantly killed Monday at Stony Creek by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brother, James Wyche, sixteen years old.

years old.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—Mr. and Mrs William W. Brand, two of the best knewn eltzens of the city, celebated their golden wedding Tucsday evening. Owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Bland, only the immediate family were present.

NORFOLK, VA.—The Norfolk Board of Heelith Wednesday decided to burn the old pest-house in the city and to occupy. Celley Island as a pest atteion at once. GLOUCESTER C. H., VA.—Judge Catlett Wednesday appointed Myon E. Bristow Commonwealth's attorney, in place of William C. Jones, who died on Monday night.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, saying that Dodge was wanted there for perjury. Dodge declined to make any statement other than to say he supposed his arrest was in connection with the diverse expense.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Charles F. Dodge, wife of the Atlanta Hotel keeper, arrested at Houston, Tex., to-day, and later wife of Charles W. Morse, secured a divorce from Mr. Dodge several years ago and subsequently married Mr. Morse, Later Mr. Dodge contested the validity of the divorce on the ground that he had never been served with papers in the action and filed affidavits to that effect, securing the annulment of the decree. annulment of the marriage to Morse ob-tained it and began second divorce pro-ceedings against Mr. Dodge, which are now pending. The indictment found against Dodge vas based, it is said, on letters found among the papers of the lawyer who claimed to represent Dodge in the first divorce proceedings and who is now dead, showing, it is alleged, that Dodge had notice of the proceedings, asked the lawyer to appear for him and instructed him to offer no defense.

# ICY HAND HALTS

During a strike in the month of August among the employes of a large firm of Mannheim engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and traction engines, a detailed statement was published by the firm showing the rate of wages paid different classes of their workmen during the first six menths of the current year. On the part of the firm it was claimed that the rate was as high as, or a little higher, than, that generally paid in this locality for the same class of labor.

WAGES PAID.

A summary of the wages paid the somewhat more than 100 blacksmiths employed in one of the two plants operated by the firm, shows that 31.79 per cent. of the 100 received, per day of 9 1-2 hours, 71.4 to 55.2 cents; 45.05 per cent., 15 cents to \$1.31; and 23.16 per cent., more than \$1.19.

These figures do not include boys, apprentices or foremen. Of the 121 blacks. Methodist Institution Full, First Police Station Has Seventeen, Second Station Two.

The cold snap which caught the coun

The cold snap which caught the country in its grasp last night mightily surprised that portion of the traveling public usually called hobos.

Who would have thought there were so many near Richmond? and yet last night by 7 o'clock the Methodist institution was full, and, figuratively speaking, the door bell of the First Police Station rang every three minutes. At midnight Sergeant Jeter made the count of his guests for The Times-Dispatch and severages.

ners that has been its portion for many years.

The men at the First Station have no charge against them, and are the guests of the city. This morning they will move on. These fellows escape the "vagrant" law on the ground that it has not become effective, though on the statute books of the State.

Sergeant Epps, of the Second Station, called over his list. One was a Frenchman, the other a Dutchman. Both came from New York and were going to "Manchester to look for work."

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Charles Walter Clark, of San Mateo, Cal., daugh-ter-in-law of United States Senutor Wm. A. Clark, of Montana, died in this city KILL MORE HORSES.

An analysis of consumption statistics shows a falling off in the per capital consumption of good means in Mannheim.

Chief-of-Police Ellis on a telegram from to-night.

BETTER THAN **ARMY OR NAVY** 

Police Force of Panama Is Most Admirable Institution of the Republic.

#### WORK COMPARATIVELY LIGHT

Strange as It Seems, Population Is Remarkably Orderly-Justice Goes by Favor.

(Special Correspondence of The Times-

PANAMA, R. P., Jan. 12.-The most admirable institution in this republic is the police force. In intelligence, capablity and personnel, it is vastly superior, to either the army or the navy, and for it the populace has more respect than it has for either of the others. This force is composed of about 300 men, each a good specimen of physical manhood, dis-tributed throughout the various cities and town of the Isthmus. It is com-

indiscriminately. Chibbing is the method resorted to upon all occasions comes up with a crowd of street brawlers everybody about can expect to receive resounding whacks over the head from the mace. The greater the number of officers summoned by the whistle the more cracked heads there will be, and so dexterous have the policemon become in wielding these clubs that a crowd of disturbers of the peace will scatter, the minute an officer comes in sight. Cracked heads are not relished by this ropulace, and the facility displayed by the police force in causing them has had much to do with creating for it universal respect and esteem.

Admirable as this force is in itself, however, the administration of justice is little less than a travesty. Its dispensation is under the immediate direction of the alcaldes of the respective cities and town, and a rather sorry lot of officials these have proved to be in the past. Colombia made it a rule to appoint these men, but nover to pay them. The result was that there developed a gang of grafters that would have put St. Louis to shame.

The business of the alcalde, when he found his pay not forthcoming, was to turn his office to his personal account, and this the majority of them did with great success. Eyerybody knew that lines assessed against offenders were appropriated by the alcaldes and applied to the liquidation of amounts due them for salary, and the same universal knowledge obtained with respect to the practice common among the alcaldes of accepting small sums of cash as full satisfaction for sentences of penal servicomes up with a crowd of street brawlers everybody about can expect to re-

be shown in court as prima facte evidence against him.
BOOT-TOE JUSTICE EFFECTIVE.

BOOT-TOB JUSTICE EFFECTIVE.

Bo summary and effective has been the justice that for menths has cozed out of the toe of Kaleisch's boots that now he has the hordes of black dock laborer reduced to a state of perfect subjugation. Order prevails about the pier; offenses are few and far between, for the entire gang stands in terror of the big and powerful Gerinan. Kaleisch is wise in his day and generation, however, and never since he became a dispenser of dock justice in Colon has he set foot in the native quarter of the town—there are too many blacks who would take chances on a long term of imprisonment for the satisfaction of running a kinic into bits back.

The foregoing incident is but one of many that might be cited, for all investigation confirms the fact that justice here is for the native and against the white man, who has money of which he can be mulcied. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, for once in a stabile and alcaled will be found who be-

while an alcalde will be found who believes in playing close to the white population. It happened so in Colon two or three years ago, when the present governor of the province, Mollendes, was serving as alcalde, a cliendes is a friend of all Americans and sees the wisdom of nourishing that friendship in a city which is dominated by the Panama Railroad. One morning about 3 clock a crowd of Americans and Englishmen in Colon rolled out into the street from one of the many saloons and entered a cab standing at the curb, ordering the driver to take them to a nearby gambling house. The driver insisted that his sernouse, The erver instead that his sat-vices were engaged by another party and refused to do the bidding of the unsought occupants of the cab. These men in-stantly set upon thir and in a trice he was beaten almost to insensibility. AN EARLY MORNING TRIAL.

police came up on the run and the crowd of brawlers was arrested

The police came up on the run and the entire crowd of brawlers was arrested and hurried away to the station house. Before the the black driver could enter a complaint against his assailants, the latter had charged him with assault and battery and demanded that Mollendes be sent for. Largesse, in the form of Colombian silver, fixed the police force, and Mollendes responded immediately to the summons.

It was decided to hold the trial at once, and Martin Higgins's saloom was selected as the court room. The crowd adjourned to that resort, where court was convened. Mollendes took his seat back of the roulette wheel. The negro cabdriver, in charge of two policemen, was put in the dock. One of the Americans—the man who had struck the first blow—appeared as prosecuting attorney, cans—the man who had struck the first blow-appeared as prosecuting attorney, another undertook the defense of the prisoner, and the others in the crowd served as a jury.

Champagne flowed freely during the session of the court, eloquent speches were made by the prosecuting and de-fending attorneys, and without leaving that seems the jury brought in a verificit

their seats, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Mollendes concurred in the ver-dict, sentenced the negro cabman to serve fifteen days in jall, and the man actually served the term, while the white men who had beaten him unmercifully went

These two instances of Isthmian jus-

tice are outdone by a recent occurrence in the coast town of Nombre de Dies-Name of God-the oldest Spanish settle-ment on the Isthmus. Business had been poor with the alcaide at Nombre de Dios for many weeks, and he was in dire need of money. One Sunday morning a negro came down from the manganese mine, a short distance in the interior jingling in his pockets a quantity of Colombian silver. The sicalds summoned three policemen, gave to each a revolver, and, putting a fourth in his own pocket, led the minions of the law on a hunt for the negro and his cash, a charge of disorderly conduct having already been framed against the fellow, who was entirely harmless and who had committed no breach of the peace. Turning a corner and seeing him a short distance ahead, the alcalde called to the negro to halt. Instead of obeying the command the a short distance in the interior Instead of obeying the command the black broke into a run, heading back for the manganese mine, and instantly the Sabbath morning quiet of sleepy old Nombre de Dois, was broken by a fusillade of pistol shots. The alcalde and his escort of three volicement were blazing away at that fleeling negro desperate in their desires to corral the cash he was known to have on his person. To his fleet-footedness and the poor markman-ship of his pursuers he owed his escape, for he succeeded in making his way back to the manganese mine with his skin intact and the silver still in his pocket. Hard times were; by last reports, still pursuing that particular alcalde.

Under the republic there is a determinatin to correct these abuses and establish the administation of justice upon a more equitable and respectable basis. Therein lies one of the real fruits of secession, for indecisive as the officials are one of the real are positive to

siding officers will be permitted less latitude in the imposition of sentences and disposal of cases than is now allowed them. At the same time they will be held, to a stricter accountability for moneys coming into their possession, and as they will be paid their salaries regularly, there will be less occasion for them to resort to grafting than obtained under the old regime.

REPUBLIC'S PLAN FOR A JUDICIALLY.

Under the plan mapped out by Sener Mendeza, the judicial machinery of the republic, after the adoption of a constitutional form of government, will be as follows:

which the appellant will be entitled to have his cause heard and determined by

This scheme for a judiciary provides for an organization greatly superior to that furnished by Colombia, and if the purpose of those in authority to free the courts of present corrupt practices is achieved, there will be an immeasurable improvement in the general conditions surrounding the 1sthmians, for herefore the courts have existed largely for the purpose of mulcting the people, and justice has been as a howling farce.

## PLANS AND PRIMARIES

Louisiana Delegates in Congress Are in Love With New Plan in That State.

### COST TO THE CANDIDATES

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The members of the Louisiana delegation in Congress are unanimous in their praises of the Democratic primary plan for the nomination of candidates for Six to offices, which has just been tried in that State. They say that the Democrats of the State are in love with the method of selecting candidates, and that it is not believed that they could be induced to go back to nominating conventions.

The cost of the primaries in Louisiana is borne by the candidates. The candidate for nomination to the United States Senate had to pay \$2.250, and for nomination to the governorship the candidate in the primaries in Louisianal fund of the party. This seems a large sum in each case, until the fact is realized that the senator is chosen for a term of six years, and receives for that times salary aggregating \$30,000. By the old method of nominating he would have contributed a much greater sum than \$2.250 to the campaign fund of his party in that time. Indeed, the cost of his campaign for election would have been much greater, probably.

ITS HISTORY. greater, probably.

ITS HISTORY. The history of the primary plan in Louisiana is just the reverse of that of the pr mary plan in Virginia. The resolution introduced by Mr. Jones in the Stateonvention at Reanoke in 1807 was defeated by about two hundred majority out of a total vote of about skiteen hundred. The next convention to nominate a Governor adopted the plan, and instead of confining it to candidates for the United States Senate, as Mr. Jones had proposed at Roanoke, made it apply to all candidates who had opposition for the il candidates who had opposition for the

nomination.

In Louisiana the proposition to make the selection of candidates in a primary mandatory, was defeated in the convention by a very decided majority. But the State Committee, at the next meeting held after the convention had refused to select the proposed method of selectheld after the convention had refused to adopt the proposed method of selecting candidates, decided that the primary plan should apply in making nominations to State offices, and candidates for the United States Senate,

The candidates for the governorship and candidates are segmentically were re-

this one. Their eyes are fully open to the necessity for reform in this regard, and under the direction of Benor Mendoza, minister of justice, a scheme is being minister of justice, a scheme is being the following the followin

are not favorable to the chactment of a primary law.

"I agree with The Times-Dispatch that there is no need of a primary plan adopted by the Legislature," said Representative Hay to-day, "We now have the plan which was adopted by the Democratic State Committee, and which has been legalized by act of the General Assembly. legalized by act of the General Assembly.

Any other plan which the committee may adopt will also be legalized, ipso facto, if I may use the term. I think it would be hardly fair for the Legislature, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, to choose a plan under which the Republicans of Virginia should select candidates for office. Of course, as the plan to be adopted would apply to all parties alike, there could be no insinuation of intentional injustice, but why should we make a plan for the Republicans? If the Legislature keeps hands off now, the State Committee can make such changes as are needed from time to time, and do it much more easily than the Legislature can do it. However, I am not strongly opposed to the Legislature's taking action, though I do not see the necessity for it."

NOT A UNIT. The delegation from Virginia is not a unit as to the wisdom of eliminating the viva voce feature from the plan. Some of them think it would be wise to provide that in all contests for local offices, including members of the Legislatine vocation when the provide the contest of the legislatine vocations. offices, including members of the Legislature, voting snould be either secret or viva voce, in the discretion of the local party authorities, but that in contests for State offices, including the United States senatorship it should be viva voce. The other such wants the viva voce feature entirely eliminated.

The members of the Virginia delegation have departed somewhat from the rusual

The members of the Virginia delegation have departed somewhat from the r usual custom of not discussing legislation pending in the Legislature, in this matter of the primary law, for the reason that they think it a party matter in which all Democrats have an equal interest, and a right to express themselves, even though occupying afficial positions. and a right to express themselve though occupying official position

BURNETT'S EXTRACT OF VANILLA Used exclusively by all leading hotels and c

#### Had Decree Annulled.

ant of the marriage to Morse ob-

## MANY HOBOS HERE

guests for The Times-Dispatch and sev-cuteen answered "I," most s'norously, seing it was so late at night. These were senig it was so late at night. These were the overflow from Rev. George H. Wiley's tavern at Ninetcenth and Main. Doubtless the lime kiln further down the street was doing the rushing busi-ners that has been its portion for many

manded by Chief Arrange, who has his headquarters in this city, and who directs its operations with ability. In Panama, Colon and other larger cities in the republic the force is sufficiently large to certainly preserve police order, while in the smaller towns and villages from two to six men are stationed. No town is too small to boast a little building, over the entrance to which is a sign bearing the legend, "Inspection de Policia," and, while the force is essentially a non-combatant organization, it does ora," and, while the force is essentially a non-combatant organization, it does its work so well that public order is most excellently maintained.

The personnel of this force is restricted, in so far as restriction is possible, to native isthmians. Occasionally there is encountered a policeman of pure negroblood, but while the entire force is dark-skinned, the native element is far in the majority. Some members come from the

THE AUTHOR OF BOOT-TOE JUSTICE ON ISTHMUS. Kaleisch, boss stevedore of the Panama Railroad at Colon, has no faith in the Isthmian courts, and punishes disorder on the docks by vigorous applications of his boot-toe. Kaleisch is a Hercules for strength, and has the dock laborers thoroughly sub-

est allegiance to the new republic. The

est allegiance to the new republic. The superior station the policemen occupy in the various communities is another anchor for their fealty. The work is comparatively light; their uniforms, blue, with red trimmings, and white pith heimets, are attractive, and they are looked up to with such respect and obeyed with such promptitude that membership on the force is commonly regarded as quite the most comfortable berth procurable under the isthmian government.

AN ORDERLY PEOPLE,
Except that they are required to patrol

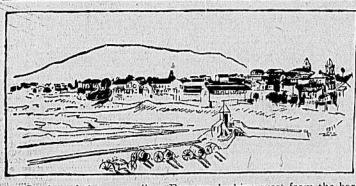
AN ORDERLY PEOPLE.

Except that they are required to pairol their heats, which they do in a lazy sort of way, these policemen are soldem called upon to exert themsolves, as the breaches of the peace are of infrequent occurrence. It is, in fact, quite remarkable that among a people so generally benighted and backward in their civilisation, there should be a state of public

tude, but nobody ever objected or attempted a reform.
INSTANCES OF POLICE JUSTICE.
Instances of these practices are most common, while the stories of what any other people would set down as outrageous perversions of justice are handed about with the utmost freedom. No white man on the Isthmus will ever strike a native so as to blacken an eye or otherwise leave a mark on the native anatomy. The white men all have money, and an offense of that kind means that the alcalde and the police prefect will join hands to mulct him of from \$50 to \$100 in gold, assessed as a fine, but instantly appropriated by the two officials and converted to their own use. On the other hand, a native may offend a white man with virtual im

Kaleisch-boss stevedore of the Pana ma Rallroad at Colon, a German who has been a world-rover and who is so broad that he can seize the biggest black by the nape of the neck and hurl him across the dock—tells a story truly illustrative of the native administration of instee.

Sometime ago Kaleisch caught a na- minister of justice, a scheme is being



Section of the sea wall at Panama, looking west from the barracks, taken at low tide and showing the mud flats. At high tide the sea level reaches the bottom of the first story of the houses in center of photo. Ancon Hill in the distance. Twin Spires on right are those of the Cathedral.

able that among a people so generally benighted and backward in their civilization, there should be a state of public order more excellent than is to be found in any city of consequence in the States, but such is the case. There are, as a matter of course, numerous street brawls, but these are of little moment, as they are limited to set-tos with the fists, and nobody can be seriously injured. Drunkenness is not looked upon as a public of fense, unless the drunken man makes himself particularly obnoxious, for in this country drinking is the rule rather than the exception. Again, gambling houses, common immorality and places of ill-repute are never interfered with. This means, to be sure, that this police force has less work to do than a similar organization in the States would be caved upon to perform, for here there is a very different and most generous construction placed upon what constitutes breach of the peace. country drinking is the rule rather than the exception. Again, gambiling houses, common immorality and places of ill-repute are never interfered with. This means to be sure, that this police force has less work to do than a similar or ganization in the States would be caved upon to perform, for here there is a very different and most generous construction in placed upon what constitutes breach, of the peace.

But, allowing for the liberal view, the istimus must be set down as a place where the law is publicly respected, and where the people generally are peaceably addisposed and law-abiding. When disorder occurs, however, the police shallows have too good a chance to start a revolution—his equipment being limited to a rubber cont for provection against the torrential rains, a whistic for use in summoning assistance in case of trouble and a ponderous lignum vitae mace.

MITHOUS OF THE POLICE.

The moment trouble breaks out the police lows his whistic and the mixes of the melee. That lignum vitae mace of this list is a terrible weapon, and he uses